

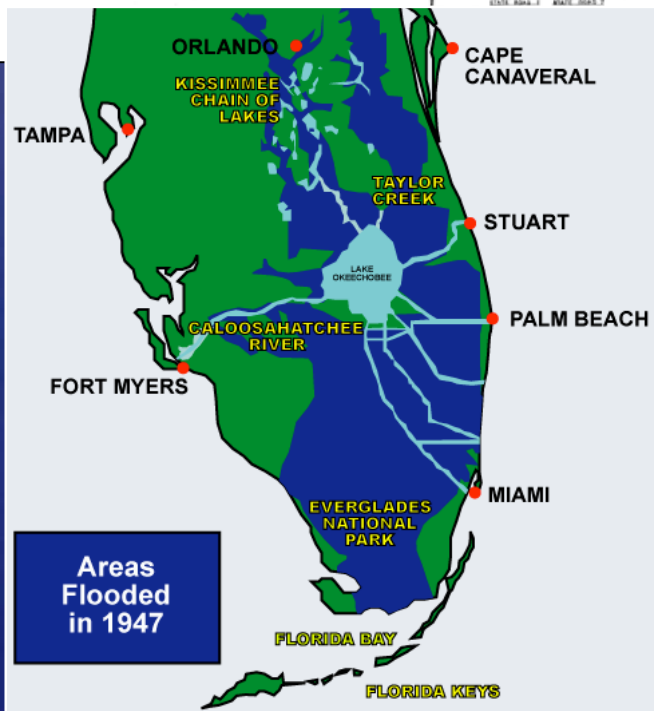
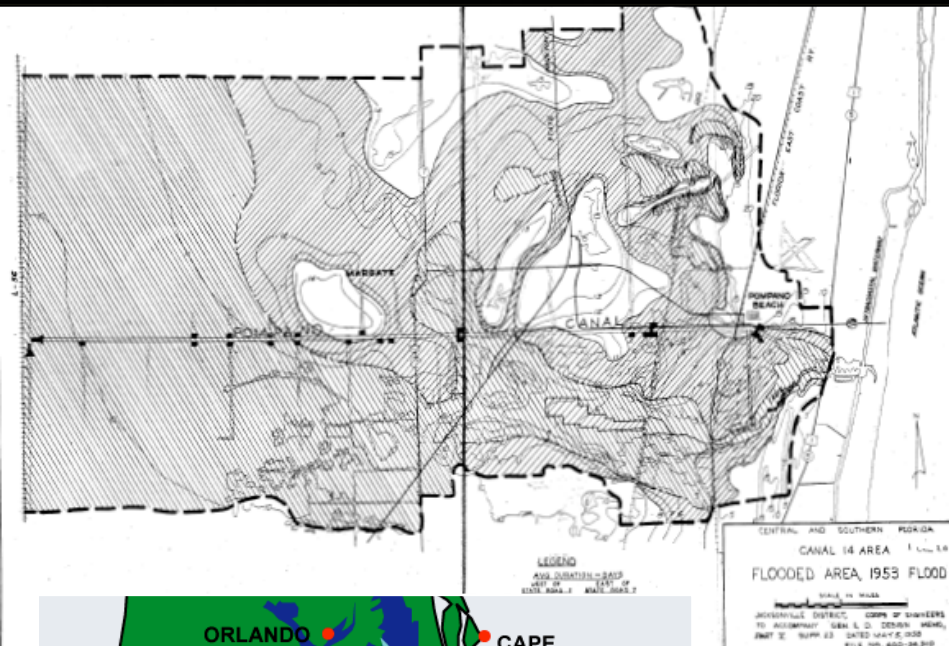
**Water Academy- Broward Leaders
Broward County – Operational Information**

Susan Sylvester – Director, Operations Control Department

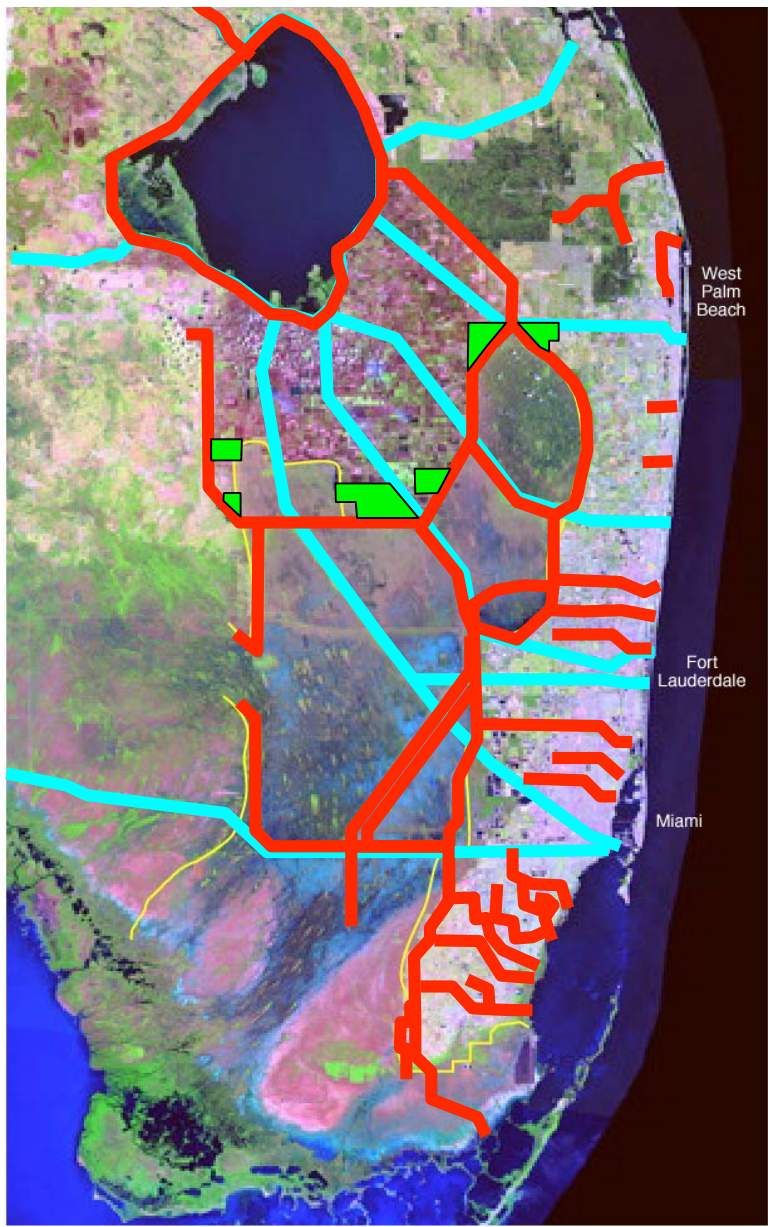
October 3, 2008

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

The Entire Region Flooded in 1947, 1950 & 1951



Chronology of Water Management Changes



Managed System (2003)

Pre-Central & South Florida Projects

- Caloosahatchee/Kissimmee Rivers 1881-93
- East Coast Canals/St. Lucie Canal 1905-24
- Tamiami Trail – 1915-28
- Lake Okeechobee HH Dike – 1932-38

Central & Southern Florida Project

- Eastern Protective Levee System – 1952-54
- Everglades Agricultural Area – 1954-59
- Water Conservation Area Levees – 1960-63
- Lower East Coast Canals – 1954-65
- Lake Okeechobee Levees – 1960-64
- Kissimmee River Channelization – 1962-71
- South Dade System – 1965-83

Everglades Construction Project

- Stormwater Treatment Areas – 1994-2003

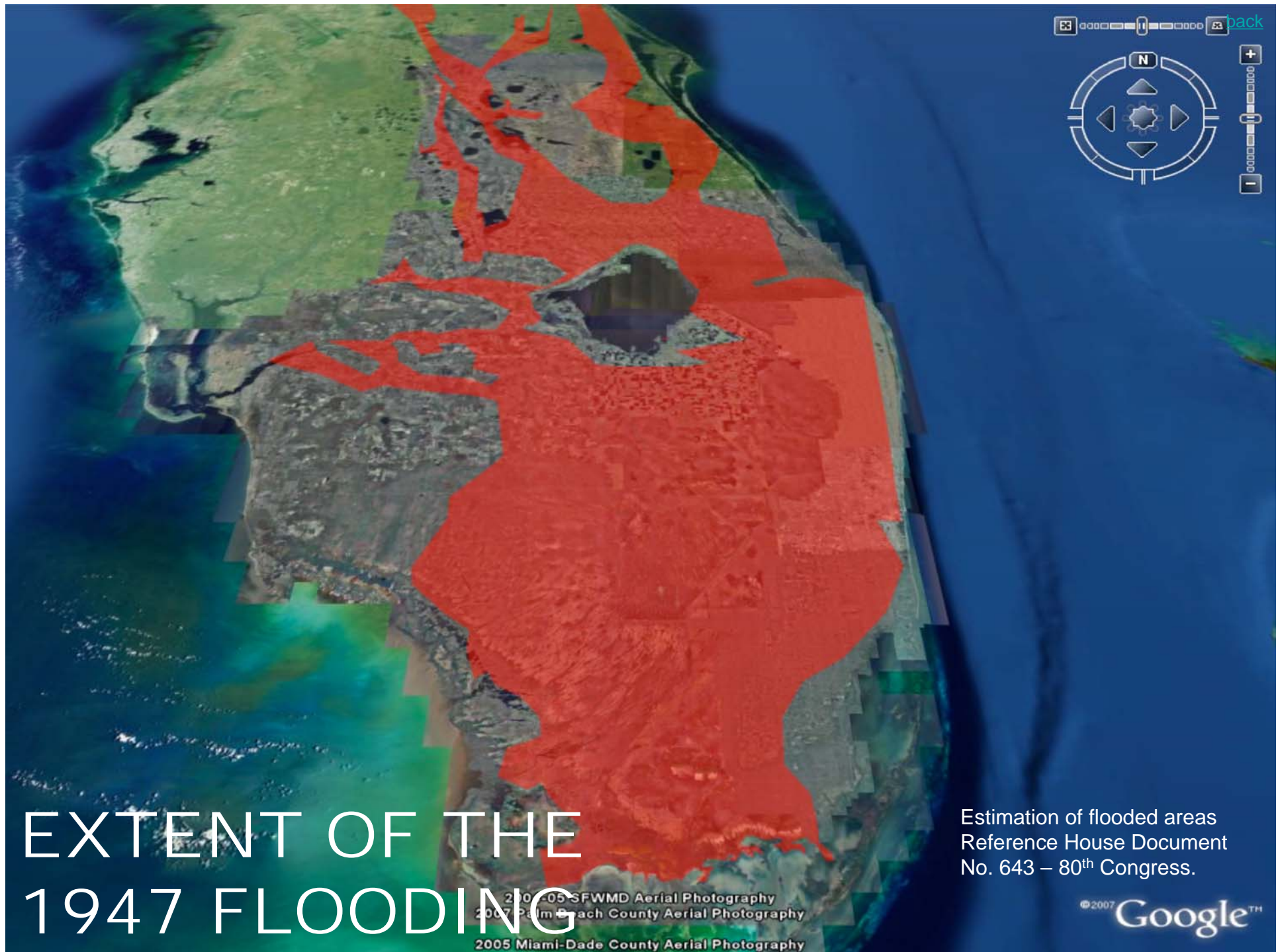
Source: Light and Dineen, 1994; SFWMD & USACE, 2008



FLORIDA WITHOUT THE C&SF PROJECT

2004-05 SFWMD Aerial Photography
2007 Palm Beach County Aerial Photography
2005 Miami-Dade County Aerial Photography

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SFWMD

FLORIDA WITH THE C&SF PROJECT

2004-05 SFWMD Aerial Photography
2007 Palm Beach County Aerial Photography
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EXTENT OF THE 2007 FLOODING

2007-2005 SFWMD Aerial Photography
2007 Palm Beach County Aerial Photography
2005 Miami-Dade County Aerial Photography

Estimation of problem areas
from phone calls received or
observation by Fld Staff.

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The "Project Purpose"

- Flood Control
- Water Supply
 - Agriculture
 - Urban
 - Everglades National Park
 - Saltwater Intrusion
- Navigation
- Protection of "fish and wildlife"



Water Management System Components

- **Primary System is more than just the C&SF Project**
- **1,969 miles of canals & levees**
- **160 major drainage basins**
- **501 major structures**
 - 206 remotely operated
 - 295 manually operated or fixed structures
- **50 pump stations**
 - Almost ½ with remote operation capability



Infrastructure Growth

C&SF Project – Pre-1999

■ Structures (Operable)	303
■ Pump stations (Original)	18
■ Pump stations (Added)	12

Stormwater Treatment Areas

■ Structures	243
■ Pump stations	21

C-## – Basin Operations

- Canal levels are regulated by opening and closing of water control structures.
- Structures have automatic controls and opening and closing are determined by headwater levels.
- Canal level optimum generally measured at coastal structure headwater.
- Water is supplied, in so far as possible from WCA-1 via S39 (Hillsboro) & WCA-2 via S-38 (C-14).
- C-11 has Pump station 9 & seepage pump 9A and Obermeyer weir structure S-381

How does SFWMD manage the system?

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{FIELD INFRASTRUCTURE} \\ \text{(WMFS)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{INFORMATION MANAGEMENT} \\ \text{(WMIS)} \end{array} \right] \times \begin{array}{l} \text{INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY} \\ \text{(ITD)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{WATER MANAGEMENT SCADA SYSTEM} \\ \text{(WMSS)} \end{array}$$



Remote Terminal Units (RTUs)
–RACUs, MOSCADS, CR10s
Sensors–environmental, structure monitoring
Actuators–pump, gate control
Data acquisition, test, maintenance, problem-tracking systems



Data management/warehousing
Data verification and validation
Quality control/quality assurance
Analysis, Web publishing
Database - DBHYDRO



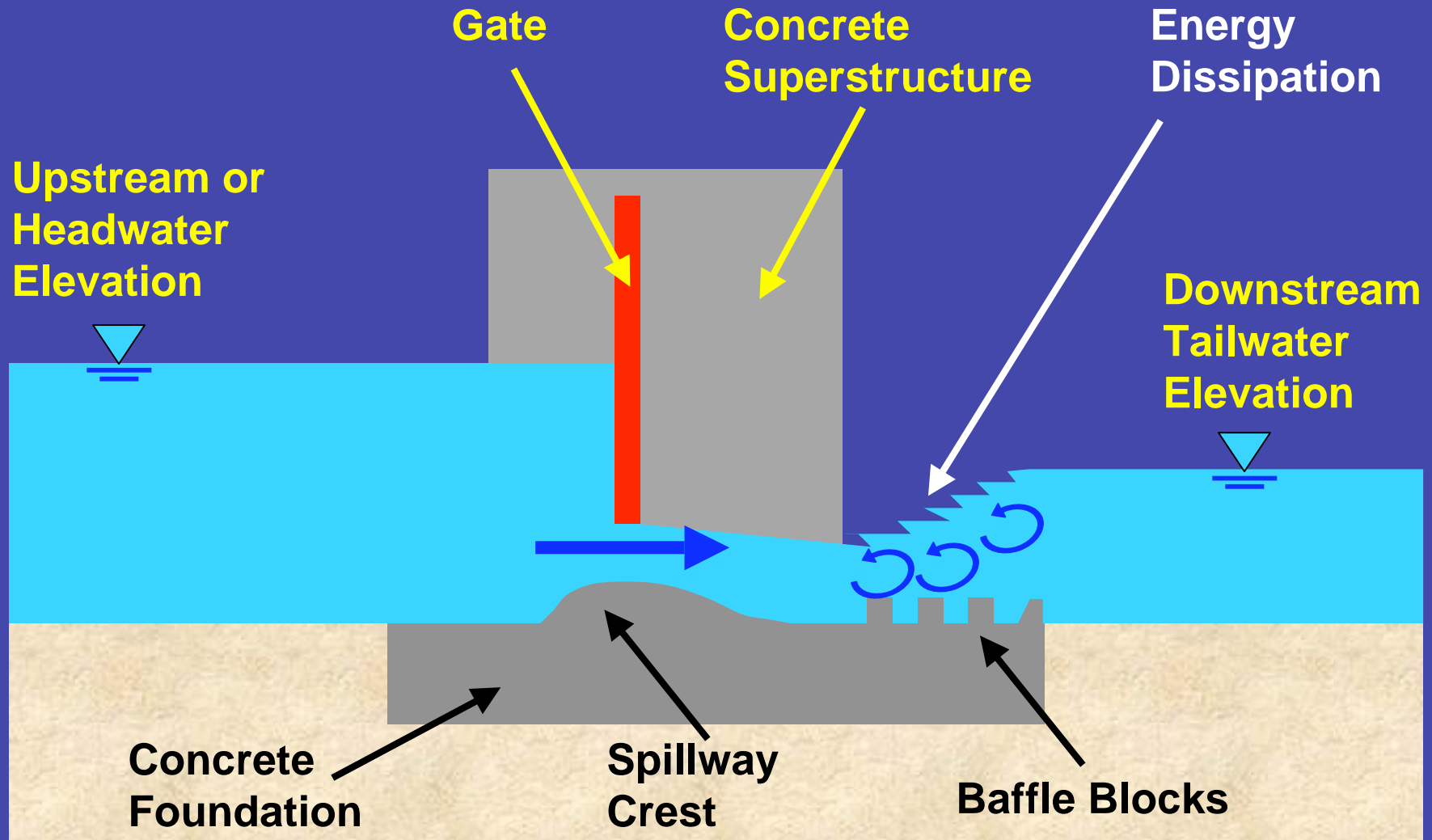
Microwave backbone
Spread-spectrum
RF feeder networks
District WAN interfaces (T1, etc.)



SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)
Software/hardware systems for data acquisition and control
System administration / Software development
Operations Control Center (OCC) staff
Water managers / SCADA technicians
Meteorologists / STA Site Managers

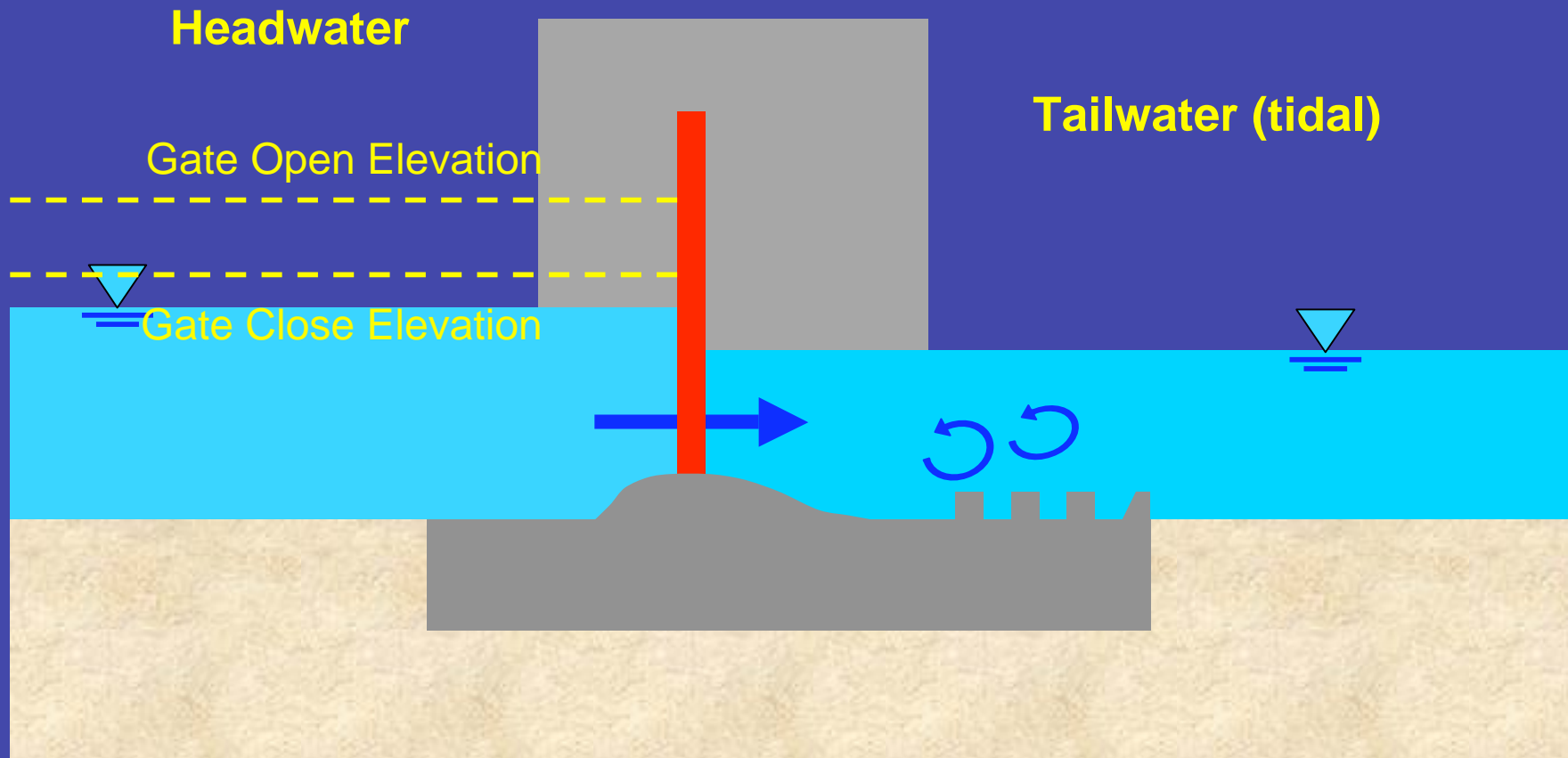
ModComp to Telvent conversion
Operation Decision Support System (ODSS)

Gated Spillway Basics



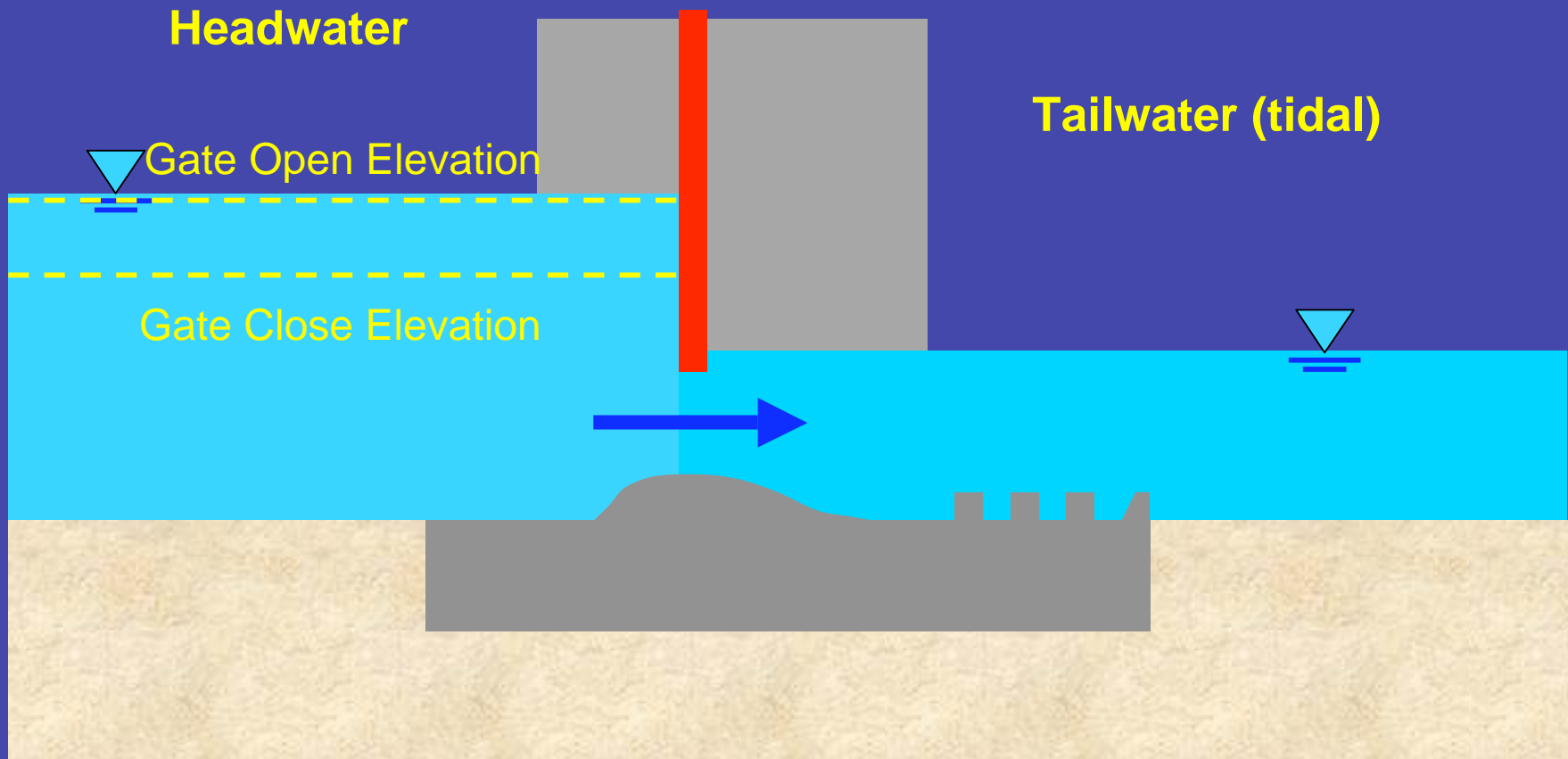
Gated Spillway

(coastal structures)



Gated Spillway

(coastal structures)



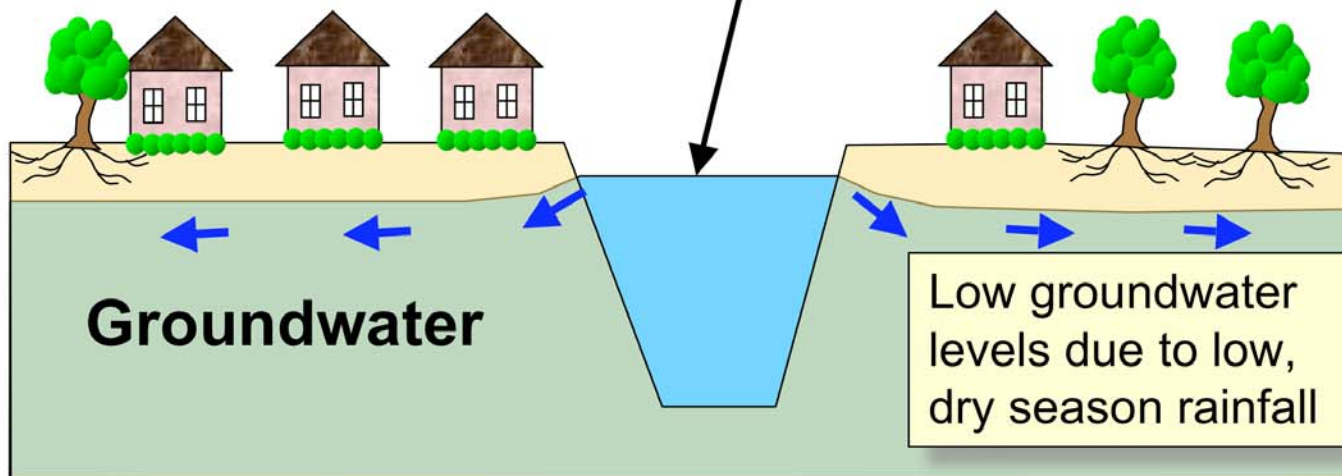
Canal / Groundwater Interaction

Normal Dry Season Operations

Canals serve two primary purposes....

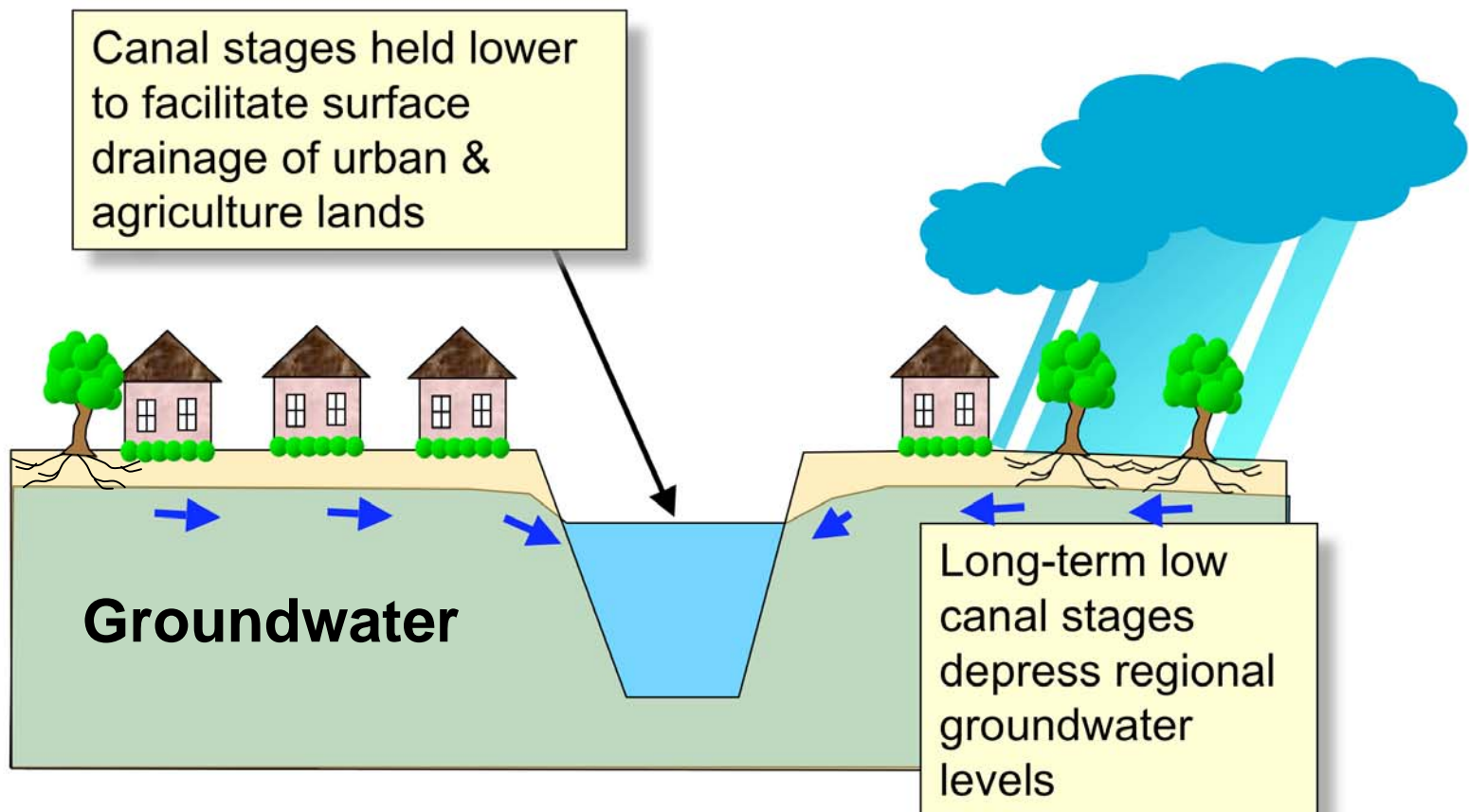
1. Flood Control
2. Water Supply

Canal stages held high to facilitate groundwater recharge and assist supplemental irrigation



Canal / Groundwater Interaction

Normal Wet Season Operations

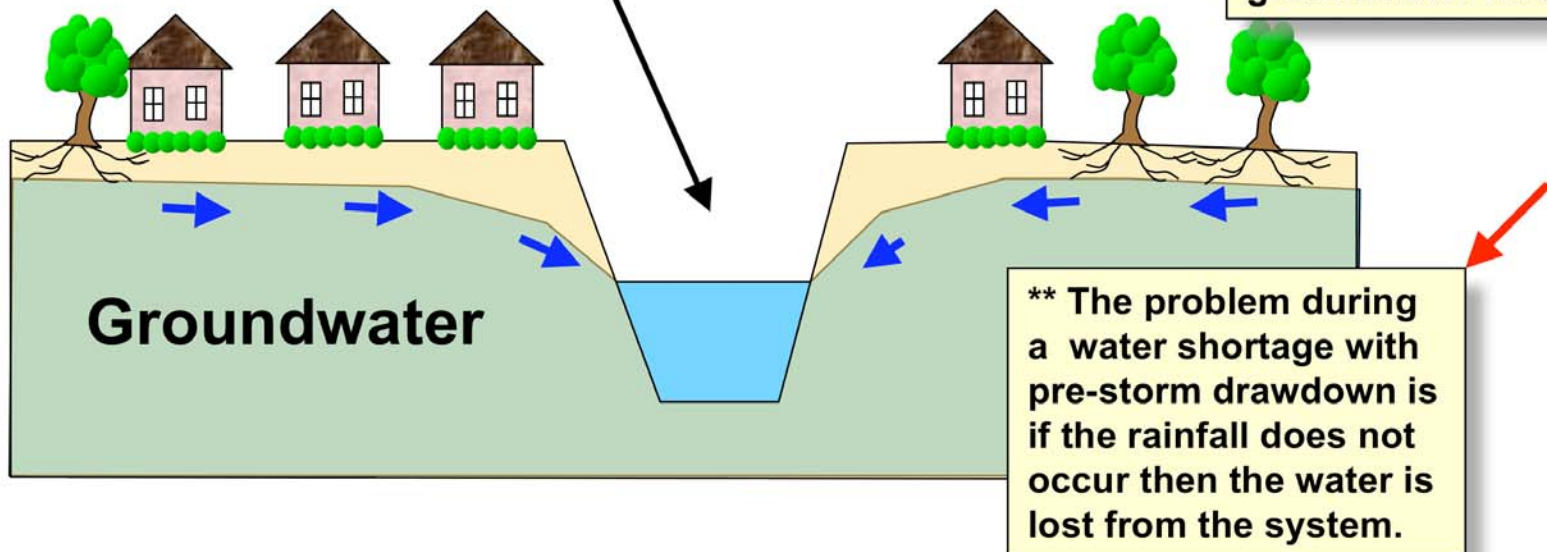


Canal / Groundwater Interaction

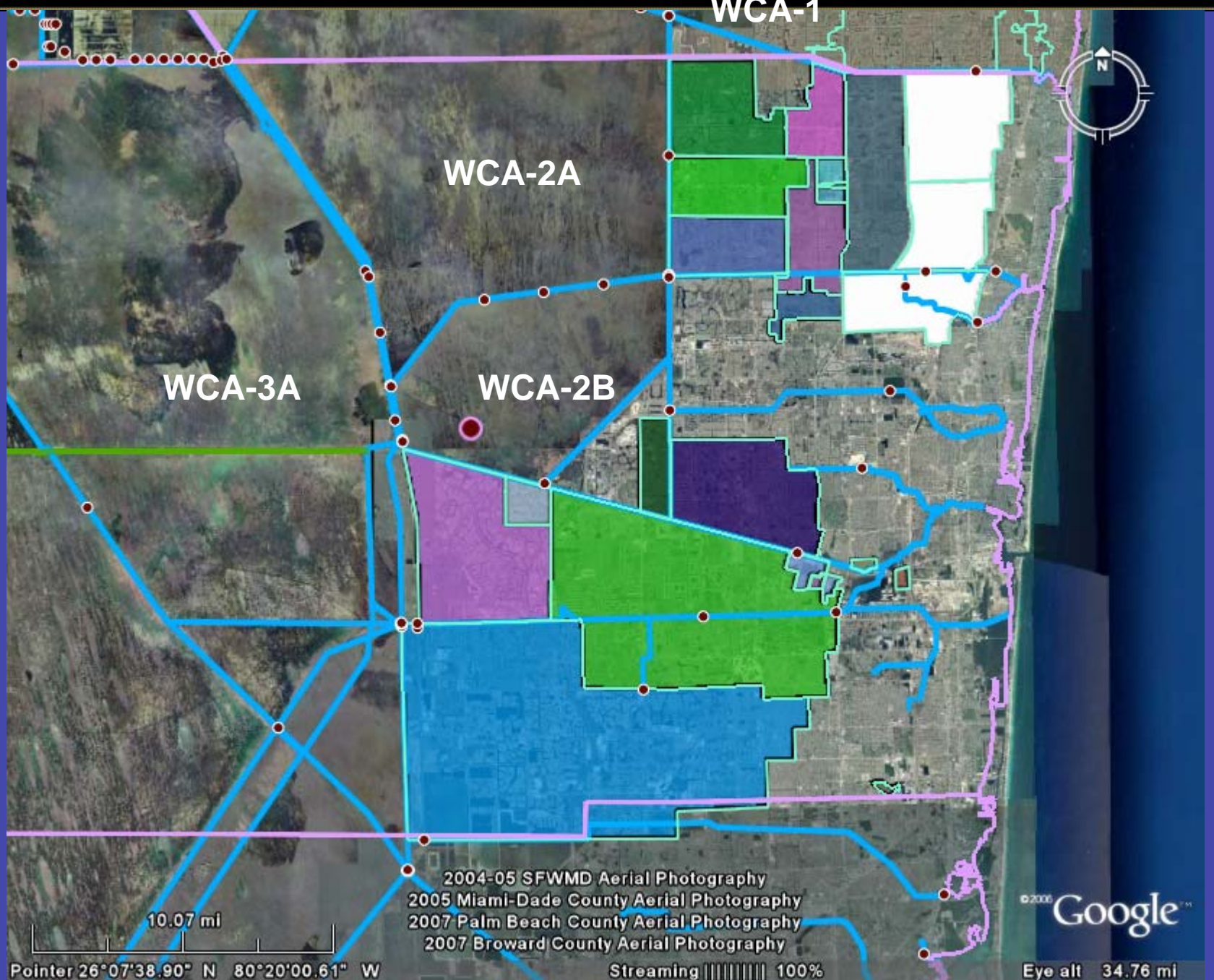
Wet Season Pre-Storm Drawdown Operations

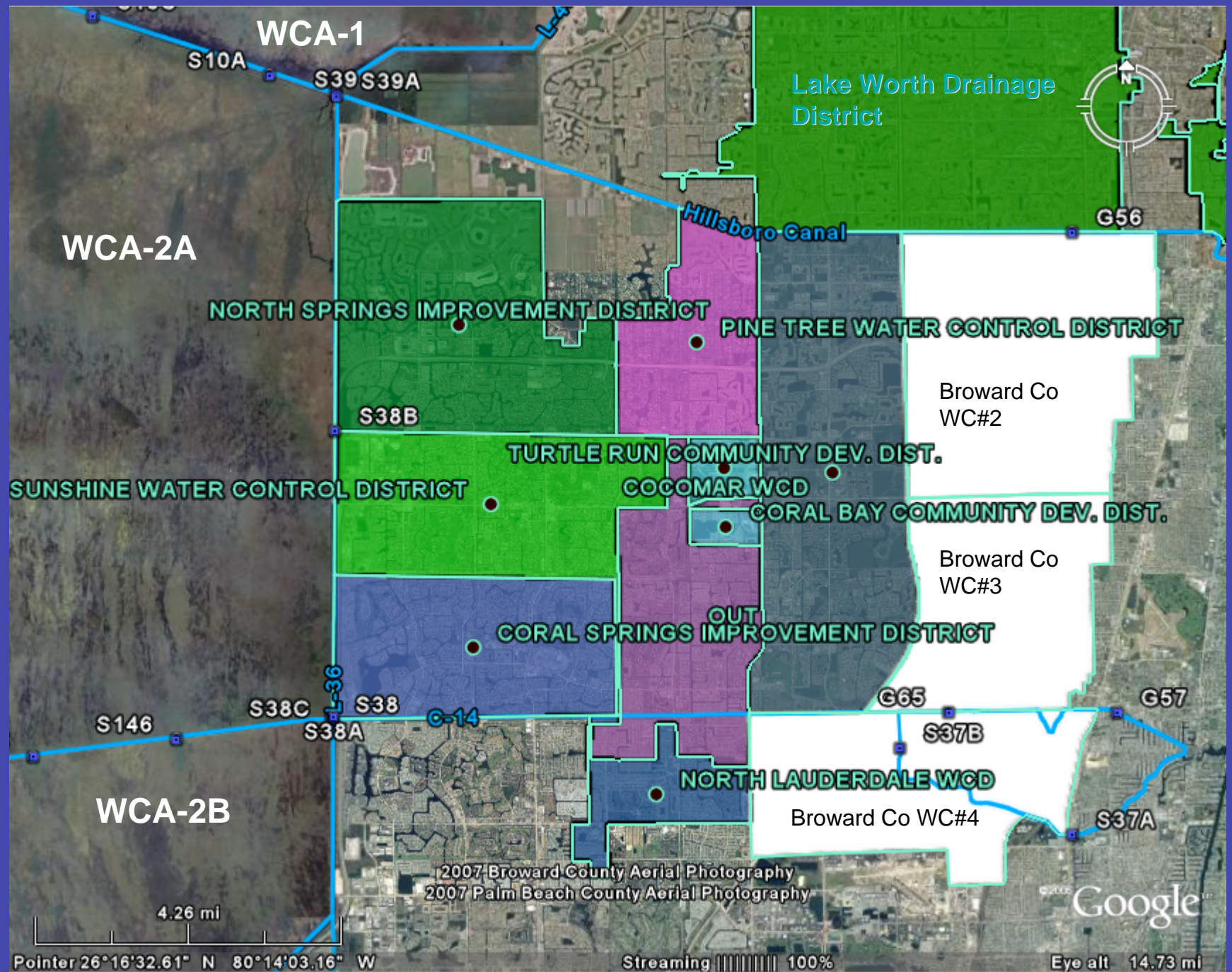
Canal stages lowered up to an additional ~1 foot to increase **surface drainage** of urban & ag lands prior forecasts storms

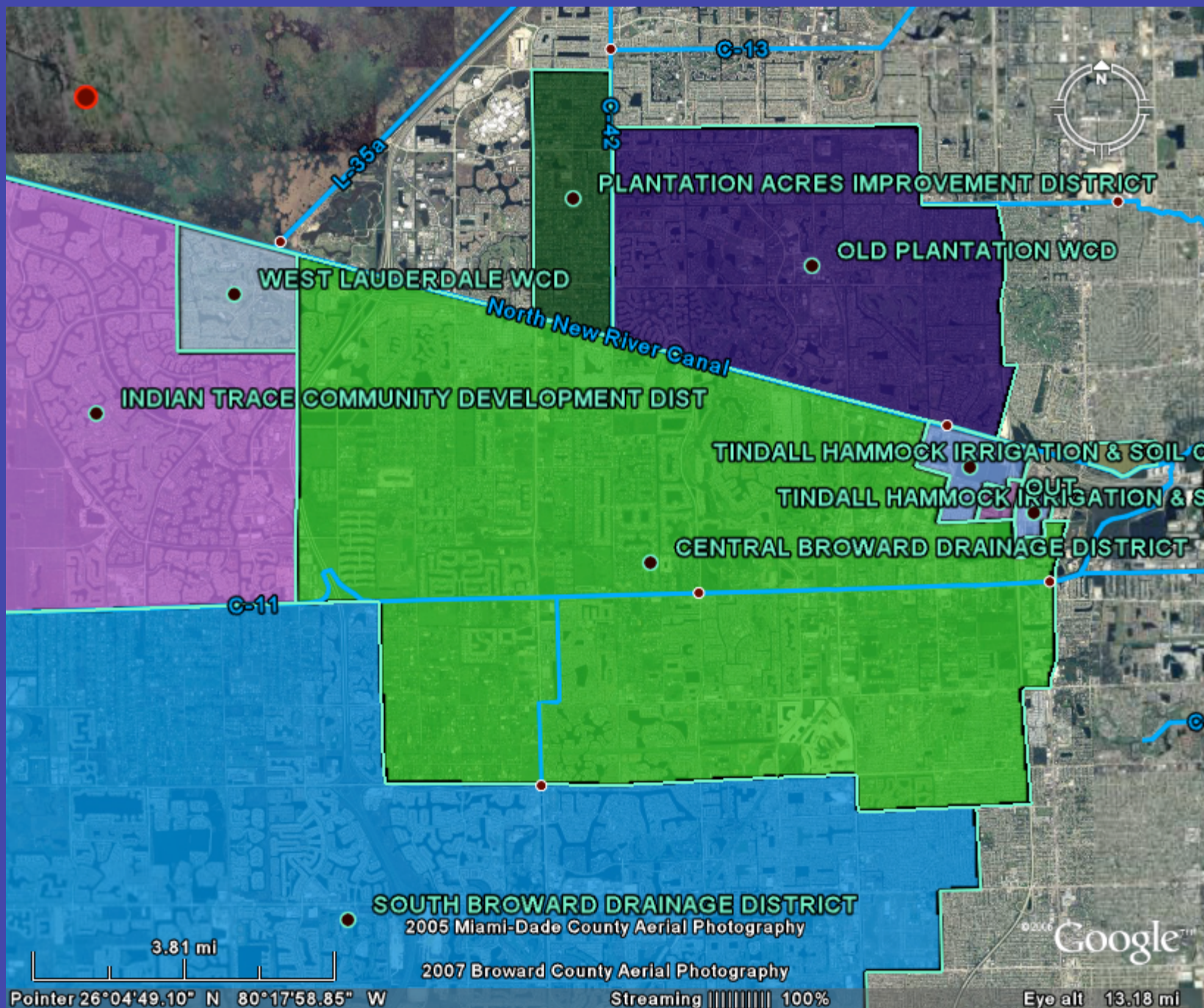
Short-term lowering of canal stages generally does not** significantly decrease regional groundwater levels.



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT





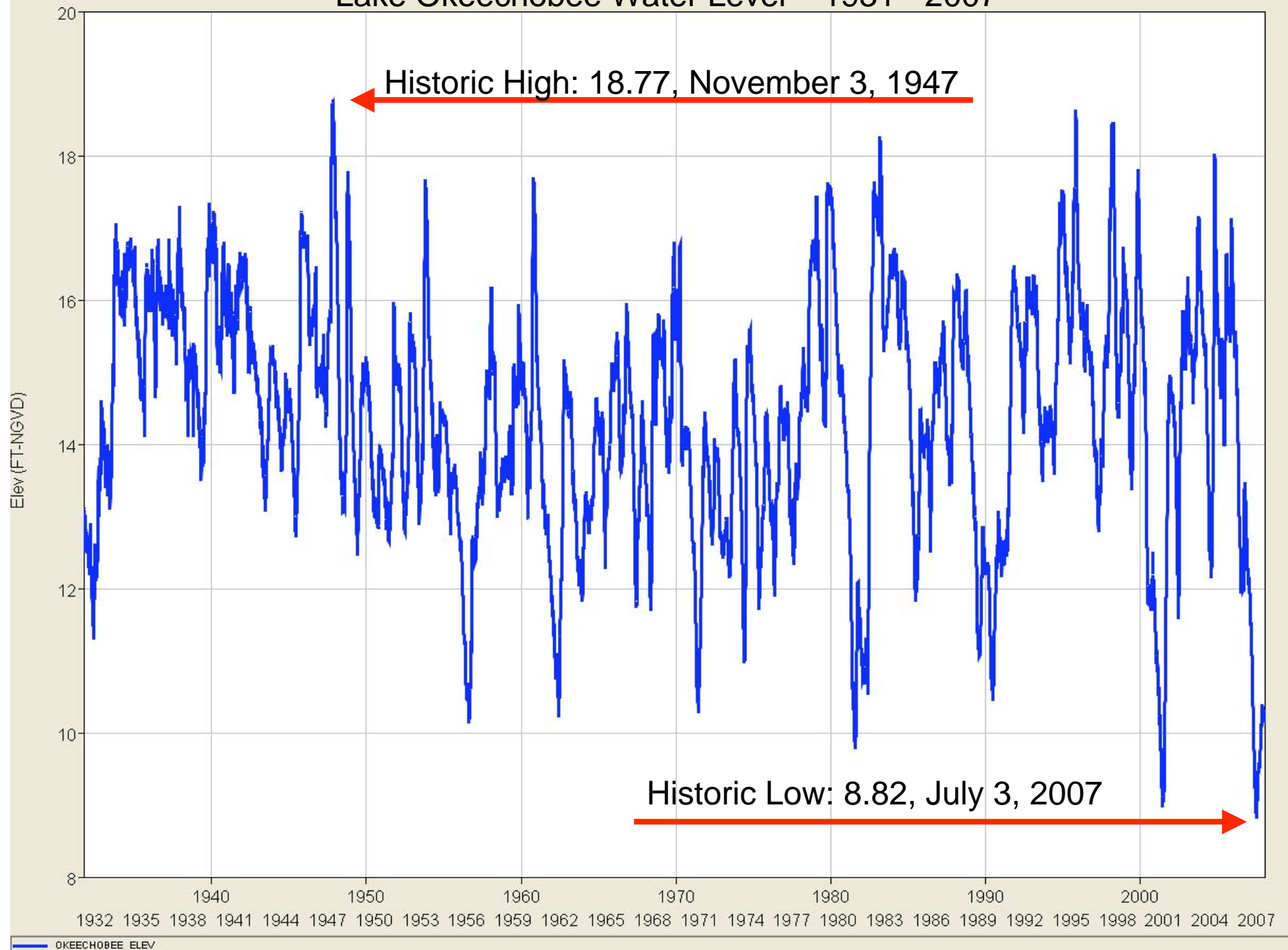


South Florida Water Resource Management Challenges

- Florida's climate is one of "extremes"
- System stressed by population & land use
- Current C&SF System can not be operated to meet all the water resource objectives of the region
- BALANCE
 - Multiple water resource objectives
 - Objectives often conflict
 - Changing land uses (ag to urban)



Lake Okeechobee Water Level – 1931 - 2007



Questions?